

VERMONT PHOENIX.

Friday, July 31, 1840.



For President,
WILLIAM H. HARRISON,
OF OHIO.

For Vice President,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

FOR STATE OFFICERS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
SILAS H. JENISON.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
DAVID M. CAMP.
FOR TREASURER,
HENRY F. JAMES.

For Representative,
HILAND HALL.

For Elector,
WILLIAM HENRY.

YOUNG MEN'S WHIG ASSOCIATION.

The Members of this Association are notified to meet, at the North Meeting House, in this Village, on Thursday the 6th of August next at 4 P.M.

An address on the subject of MONOPOLIES, may be expected from HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq., of Greenfield, Mass.

Gentlemen from the neighboring towns are invited to attend. All opposed to Monopolies of any kind, are also respectfully invited to attend.

Seats will be reserved for Ladies.
Per order of the Directors,
WM. W. FESSENDEN, Sec'y.

WHIG MEETING AT BENNINGTON.—The anniversary of the battle of Bennington will be celebrated at Bennington by the Whigs on Friday the 14th day of August next. An immense gathering of the Whigs, and of such as are dissatisfied with the ruinous measures of the present administration is confidently expected. Several distinguished gentlemen from abroad will be present and will address the people.

WHO DID IT?

Ask a Loco Foco who brought the Country into the present dilemma, and what does he tell you? Oh, it's the Banks, he says. Those monsters have destroyed our currency, deranged every thing, and are now striving to uproot Government itself. If this was really the case, and could be satisfactorily proved, then indeed they would be worthy of the execration of the people. This cannot be proved, and the Van Buren party know it. They know, and so do we, that previous to the commencement of Gen. Jackson's tinkering with the currency, the Banks as a general rule were sound, and while left alone the currency was every thing we could wish. No nation in the wide world ever was more prosperous than our own before this war upon the Banks commenced. What Bank, even with the wealth of the nation, could do much towards alleviating the distress of the country, when not only Government but a large portion of the community was waging an unmerciful and unwarrantable war upon it? Let the Banks alone, and let the Government and individuals cease their attacks—let them pursue the same course that they originally pursued, and we do not hesitate to say that the Banks will be as ready now as they were then, to do all in their power to sustain the business of the country. Banks are but associations of individuals, and in their sphere are necessary; and like individuals are governed by their interests. It is not the interest of the banks to create a panic. The most prosperous times for Banks is, when the country is in a thriving condition—business lively, and a moderate rate of interest only is exacted. These are the times which Banks as well as many individuals desire to see. But if Government persists—if individuals are determined to trample upon them—their course is to remain as they are, do what they can safely and look ahead for breakers. This is the course any prudent man would pursue, and this is the course every Bank should pursue. Soon the eyes of the people, the whole people, will see the true bearing of this government war—this insatiable desire to destroy all Banks and credit, and then they will exclaim, "Whereas we were once blind now we see." The doctrine of 'perish credit, perish commerce,' as now acted out will open the eyes of all.

The administration in order to inspire fresh confidence among their friends in Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana have sent on news that there was no longer any doubt as to New York. That she would go by thousands for the administration. It was hoped, that this news would have a good effect upon their party in these states where elections come on next Monday. This is the way they bolster themselves up and spur their followers on to greater effort. What reasons they have to believe that New York will change we cannot tell. But it appears to us that there is not a shadow of doubt but that she will give the Whig ticket a very large majority. We do not believe they really count upon this State, but make these statements for effect and nothing else.

How the Tories rant and rail at the people because they have taken their own affairs into their own hands, and are meeting in their primary assemblies to devise ways and means to put down the most corrupt and profligate administration that ever cursed a nation of freemen.

"The experience of ages has never produced such an instance of daring impudence and downright insult, as has been practiced by the opposition party in this country for the last six months; it is something unprecedented in the annals of history. [Windham Co. Dem.]

We have long been aware that the aristocrats who write for the Democrat, these supporters of kingly prerogative and executive usurpation, have considered themselves insulted whenever the people have signed calls for, and taken an active part in public meetings. This has long been apparent from their frequent attacks upon many of our most respectable citizens, in consequence of their having exercised this political right, without first obtaining leave of these understrappers of the administration, who have advised the people not to attend whig meetings through the columns of the Democrat, and afterwards abused them through the columns of the same for treating their impertinence with the contempt it deserved. The Democrat has frequently poured forth its clumsy wit and coarse blackguard with a view to prevent the people from attending whig meetings since the nomination of Gen. Harrison. Other pensioned agents of the administration in the exercise of the political duties required of the office holders generally, have attempted to prevent the attendance of the freemen upon these primary assemblies of the people, by impudently telling them they had better stay at home and attend to their work, and by various other devices, fit only for the tools of a tyrant to resort to. These officers, expectants and retainers of the Administration are faithfully following in the footsteps of their Tory predecessors of old, who were sent in swarms to watch over the colonies and keep the people in subjection to the British Crown. They, too, denounced the people for meeting in their primary assemblies, to consult together upon the best way of obtaining redress of grievances. They, too, sought to quell the rising spirit of the freemen by threats and intimidation. They, too, called the meetings of the people "an instance of daring impudence and downright insult."

They, too, were the paid and mercenary cohorts of a corrupt Executive, and like the Tory followers in their footsteps, all their hopes of political consequence and the spoils of office depended on their success in keeping the people in subjection.

But the Whigs of those days scorned to be slaves. They rallied from their log-cabins, formed processions, displayed their flags and banners of freedom, organized for the coming contest, and gloriously triumphed. And now, when the ruthless hand of the President, through his patronage and his thousands of officers and retainers, is aiming a deadly blow at the freedom of the press and the freedom of elections, those great constitutional barriers and safeguards of the liberties of the people, secured to us by the blood of the Revolution—the Whigs of the present day are rallying to the rescue by thousands, to ward off the blow of the uplifted Executive axe, which is aimed at the very roots of the sacred tree of liberty.

Now, will they falter in their course or stop in their career, until they give the President and his trained bands of mercenary officers, a salutary lesson at the ballot-box, which will strike terror to the inmost recesses of their guilty souls, and stand out in bold relief, a solemn warning to all ambitious and unprincipled followers in their footsteps?

THE CRISIS.—Each day brings us nearer the time when the great Presidential question will be settled. A question which at this time involves more momentous consequences than any one which has ever come before the American people. Soon it will be decided whether those who have been born freemen, have any attachment for their country and their liberties. Soon, Whigs of Windham county, you will be called upon to decide whether you prefer to have the government administered by ONE MAN, or by the united counsels and wisdom of the ablest men our country ever had. You will soon have your part to act at the ballot box. Have you made up your minds to have the present disastrous state of things continue another four years; if so, vote for Martin Van Buren; or have you a desire to see times of prosperity return; such times as you well recollect existed previous to Jackson's administration when the country was prosperous, business lively, the products of the farmer commanding high prices, the mechanic and laborer finding plenty of employment and good pay.—If you prefer such a state of things, and what man save an office holder, would not, go for Harrison and Tyler. Do you wonder why we make such frequent appeals to you, urging you to action; to be prepared to do your duty, our answer is, we suppose you value your privileges, and that when there is a prospect of your being deprived of them you wish to know it. This is the motive which urges us to this course. Are we right, or do you prefer to have us let you alone, say nothing of the dangers which beset you. We think you will say in all candor, tell us the whole, show us the worst and we will prepare for it.

Bunker Hill Monument.—Another effort is about to be made to raise money sufficient to complete this great work. The plan is to hold a grand fair in Quincy Hall about the 10th of Sept. next. The ladies of Boston have already held a meeting, at which it was stated that the sum necessary to be raised would be about forty five thousand dollars, of which \$20,000 had been offered by two individuals, provided that the remaining twenty five thousand dollars should be raised. A general invitation is extended to all the ladies in New England, to contribute to this noble object either in money or other articles to be sold at the fair. We hope that this effort will prove successful.

ARE YOU READY?—We put this question to every Whig. Are you ready to do your part towards effecting a change in the administration of the affairs of the government? We need not expect a change unless we are all willing to labor in the cause. Every Whig has personal responsibilities resting upon him. We are not only accountable for the manner in which we vote, but we are bound to disseminate all the light and information in our possession, to bring men to a right judgment in this matter. Something else is requisite besides appearing at the polls and there silently casting our votes. Many and many are the men who are now halting between two opinions and inclining towards giving the Whig candidates their support, but are yet undecided. What then is the duty we owe them. Is it not clearly this, to endeavor to lay before them the true state of things—to show them that they have been deceived by the false promises of an extravagant administration. That while the Executive has held forth the idea that he was the peoples friend, he has in his measures, taking them as the standard to judge by, acted diametrically opposite to the will of a majority of the people and the good of the country. Remember, that if a change is effected it must be through the ballot box, and that in order to effect it men must be convinced of the necessity of a change before they will act upon correct principles. It is the duty then of every Whig to endeavor to convince his opponents that they are incorrect, and if possible persuade them to vote for a change in order that the government may again be administered upon wise, just, and economical principles. Are you ready to do this. If so, you may rest assured a salutary and lasting change will be effected.

THE HARTFORD PATRIOT and Democrat of the 25th states on what it says is high authority, that a respectable inhabitant of Ogdensburg N. Y., who has recently visited Washington, was informed in a candid and serious manner by his friend the Hon. Silas Wright, the Prime Minister and counselor of Martin Van Buren, that "the political prospects of the administration party were very discouraging, and that were the election now to take place, Mr. Van Buren would stand no chance of a re-election. Before November, however," continued Mr Wright, "this Whig excitement and hurrah will pass away."

It is evident that the great hope of the administration is, that the Whigs will relax their efforts and then they hope by increasing effort to gain the victory. This is precisely what we have heretofore predicted. The Whig party have always, and they ought to be ashamed of it, commenced the campaign with vigor, but at last become negligent and indifferent and in this way have been defeated. It is not so we trust now. There is an abiding and determined opposition manifested by every Whig, which we believe will remain unchanged.—The Whig party now see wherein they have heretofore failed, and will profit by their past experience. So far as we understand the feelings of Whig freemen in this vicinity, every day instead of diminishing, seems to increase their ardor. They have every thing to encourage them. They have the right side of the question and they know it. We predict that the Whigs will not again be found inactive.—They are aware of the ruinous consequences which would follow the re-election of Martin V. Buren and are determined to guard against them. We hope therefore that every Whig will keep alive the feelings already kindled in his bosom, and resolve that he will persevere and hold out unchanged to the last.

THE NEW YORK EXPRESS states that two Drafts one for \$80,000 and for \$10,000 drawn by the Navy agent for Navy supplies in the Pacific, and accepted by J. K. Paulding Secretary of the Navy, are now laying under protest, although we understand the holder was willing to receive any funds the Secretary had. The Government Drafts are protested in every direction. Two Drafts drawn by the Post Master General on the Post Master at New Orleans were recently protested—and on their return to Washington Mr. Kendall offered to renew them, but would pay neither damages, interest, or expenses. The Express further states that Drafts are now exhibited in Wall Street drawn by Amos Kendall on Mr. Codding the Post Master of New York city for the paltry sum of five dollars. Such is the situation of the Treasury. It is a sad picture. But whose to blame. We presume the administration will lay it to the people. Such a charge would be quite as just as many others which they endeavor to saddle on the shoulders of an abused people.

THERE IS TO BE A GREAT WHIG CONVENTION on Bunker Hill on the 10th of September. Extensive arrangements are making for the occasion. The Whig State Committee have issued a Circular inviting "all the Whigs of New England to be present." We have no doubt it will be an immense gathering and a rich treat for every one who can make it convenient to attend.

FROM THE GLOBE OF MAY 21, 1834.
"If Congress will pass the coin bills, the circulation of the country will be rich in gold and silver. The drops of sweat which fall from the farmer's brow will be turned into eagles, and half eagles, and Spanish milled dollars. His bushels of corn, wheat, &c., will not be resolved into a dirty rag in the corner of his pocket, promising to pay what the issuers have not the means of paying."
Congress did pass the gold bill in accordance with Executive dictation; the sweat still falls from the farmer's brow, but it is not turned into eagles, half eagles, or Spanish milled dollars, and the farmers would now be extremely rejoiced to be enabled to resolve their bushels of corn, wheat, &c., even into what the Globe calls "dirty rags."—*Madisonian.*

FOR THE PHOENIX.
MR. EDITOR:—The time is near when the People will be called upon to elect their rulers. And while our Congressional, State and National nominations will occupy the prominent place, it appears (to me at least) of vital importance that in selecting men for our Town Representatives, we should be governed by a wiser and more judicious policy than has been heretofore observed. I am aware that principles should always be preferred to men; but when a correct representation of a principle is secured, I can consider only that selection wise which will best unite all the Whig strength upon their ablest man. Difficulties originating in our town elections are usually of the most random description; often carried into other elections; and not unfrequently resulting in a loss to true Republican principles of some of their most valuable supporters. I say such difficulties occasion loss, for if they do not cause the disaffected to act with the supporters of the administration, they do compel many staunch Whigs who have their own "peculiar notions" to stand aloof from the contest, sharing in all the ignominy of inglorious defeat, or to remain silent in times when truth has triumphed over tyrannical error. Some of these causes are of a private and personal character and are beyond remedy; while there are others which by the exercise of a little liberality (it appears to me) can be easily avoided.

Two of these matters of difference have already seriously effected us, and bid fair unless a feeling of conciliation is interposed to create still further trouble, and to drive some of our best men into the miserable expedient of a separate organization, or into the ranks of a party which is ever ready to foment disorder upon the basest of pretences, and to gather to itself strength from any source. I mean the much vexed questions of Abolition and Temperance. I am utterly unable to see how any two intelligent men can differ upon our legislative action, upon the first of these subjects. It is I believe generally conceded that the influence of Slavery upon the interests of Northern free laborers is most pernicious; by what process of reasoning northern Whigs can bring themselves to object to these resolutions (which have repeatedly passed our House of Representatives); or to their spirit "that Slavery is a political evil," exceeds my limited power of comprehension. I cannot for a moment suppose that this subject is to make an item of disunion in a party professing to be composed of sensible men.

In regard to the Temperance question, I believe that temperance men have generally given up the (at least for the present) idea of effecting any change in our laws relating to the manufacture or sale of ardent spirits. The propriety of this conclusion is warranted from the fact, that our present law gives the people all power over the matter, and if there is not sufficient moral force to execute the present law, any further enactments would be idle and of no avail.

But while (if I am correct) a large portion of temperance Whigs have abandoned the idea of immediate political action upon the subject, very many of them do feel an invincible repugnance to voting for men who are, and have been their most bitter opponents. Now sir, while temperance men are willing to postpone or to reject any agitation upon their temperance principles, is it asking too much of their political anti-temperance friends, not to put up men for office (when it can be avoided) whose principles and practice upon this matter they cannot approve?

Is it not true that in most instances men can be found upon whom both branches of the Whigs can unite, not because they are obliged to, but because concession, leads them to do it; and will not such a selection gain for temperance men all they can expect, while it leaves to those of a different way of thinking all they can ask. By adopting such a course it appears to me we shall save ourselves the mortification of seeing a separate organization, and shall be enabled to present a firm, unbroken front, to the hosts of that dastardly tyranny under which the land groans.

LOCO FOCO TEARS SHED IN THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.—The following article from the Newark Daily Advertiser, places in its true light the base hypocrisy of grog bruising Loco Focos and others of the same party, who very recently have come out the pretended friends of temperance, and who express great fears that the temperance cause will retrograde, in consequence of the use of "hard cider." The individuals alluded to may drink rum or brandy themselves, and this is all right, but if cider is drunk or supposed to be drunk, by a man, who is not a Loco Foco, it is pronounced to be a deadly sin. These men may blaze away as much as they please, their character and the object they have in view are well understood by the community, and all their talk is harmless.

A MAN WHO IS AFRAID OF "HARD CIDER."
We learn through a gentleman who was present at the late public meeting of the Morris County Temperance Society, that a leading Van Buren politician, during the course of a speech in behalf of the benevolent objects of the society, ventured to express much sorrow that a certain political party, which had adopted the use of "Hard Cider," should pursue a course that must prove disastrous to the Temperance cause, and probably throw it back some years, with other remarks of the same purport. The distinguished President of the Society rose when the speaker sat down, and remarked that he had neither time nor inclination to follow him with a reply, but begged leave to relate an anecdote. A few days since, said he, a gentleman whose feelings appear to be grieved that certain politicians should pursue a course to render "hard cider" palatable, dined in Morristown. As there was nothing on the table to drink stronger than cold water, this political temperance man called for a bottle of brandy, and drank repeatedly and freely during the meal; and the brandy drinker, continued the President, is my worthy friend whose stomach has been so turned against "hard cider." The effect of this simple anecdote upon the audience may be readily imagined. The gentleman started to his feet under evident embarrassment, ejaculating—"I take brandy only as a medicine!"

FROM THE NASHVILLE UNION OF JUNE.
"What man of sense, who can read and understand the English language, will now make bold to pretend that a National Bank is constitutional."
FROM JACKSON'S MESSAGE, JULY 10, 1832.
"That a Bank of the United States, competent to do all the duties which may be required by the government, might be so organized as not to infringe on the delegated powers or the respective rights of the States, I do not entertain a doubt. Had the Executive been called upon to furnish the project of such an institution, the duty would have been cheerfully performed."

LET IT BE REMEMBERED!
That the terms "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" were not, as the false-hearted vilifiers in the Van Buren ranks unblushingly assert, taken up by the Whigs to be used as catchwords; but were sneeringly cast, by our opponents, in the outset, upon the excellent Harrison, as a reproach, which they foolishly thought would ruin him with the people. Bear in mind, fellow-freemen, that soon after Gen. Harrison was nominated by the Harrisburg Convention, the Baltimore Republican, a Loco Foco print, published the following:—

"GIVE HIM A BARREL OF HARD CIDER, AND SETTLE A PENSION OF TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS UPON HIM, AND MY WORD FOR IT, HE WILL SIT THE REMAINDER OF HIS DAYS IN HIS LOG CABIN, BY THE SIDE OF 'SEA-COAL' FIRE, AND STUDY MORAL PHILOSOPHY."

The same number of the same paper that contained the above, also put forth the following—as if the idea was too good not to be repeated:—

A PROPOSITION.—It was proposed, some time since, that Gen. Harrison should "be presented with a barrel of HARD CIDER, on condition of his retiring from the field as a candidate for the Presidency."

Very shortly after, the N. York Evening Post, in ridicule of Gen. H.'s medium circumstances as to property, insulted him and his friends in this way:—

"Gen. Harrison's poverty has awakened the sympathy of the ladies of this district, and they are now at work getting up a subscription to supply the 'war worn hero' with a suit of clothes. If you have any old shoes, old boots, old hats, or old stockings, send them on, and they will be forwarded to the 'hero of North Bend.'"

Beautifully has the Evening Journal, in the paragraph below, turned the intended scandal into praise:—

"We thank the enemy for giving us the LOG CABIN as a Whig emblem. It is a most fitting illustration of our principles. It carries the mind back to a period of republican simplicity, when our rulers were faithful and honest. Fortunately our country is not so old in years, nor our people so enervated by luxury, as to forget their Log Cabin origin. We all know that Patriotism resides among the yeomanry. The watch fires of Liberty are guarded and led by the dwellers in Log Cabins. We are proud, therefore of the opportunity of supporting a Log Cabin candidate for President. We joyfully accept the Log Cabin as our coat of arms."

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer of Thursday.]

THE TRIUMPHANT RECEPTION OF MR. NAYLOR.
The Hon. Charles Naylor arrived in this city yesterday from Washington, & was received in a manner at once appropriate and enthusiastic. The object was not so much to do honor to Mr. Naylor individually—as though his firm, consistent and patriotic course throughout the fiery trial to which he has been submitted, is worthy of all praise,—as to rejoice over the triumph of truth and the vindication of the people's rights from one of the boldest efforts in the way of injustice and outrage, that has ever been attempted in this country.

Thousands turned out to join in the welcome, and the procession of horse, foot and vehicles, formed a scene at once imposing and gratifying. The whole was under the management of Bela Badger, who acted as chief marshal.

The streets through which the procession passed, presented a gay and animated appearance, and the applause was cordial and exciting.
Mr. Naylor was seated in a barouche drawn by six fine horses, and accompanied by John Ely, a soldier of the revolution, Edward D. Confield, Esq., the Mayor of the Northern Liberties, and a gentleman, whose face we did not see. The escort, although got up in such haste, far exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine, and was creditable in every point of view. Such a reception was indeed a triumph. The procession must have extended upwards of a mile, and it appeared as if nearly every vehicle in the city and county of Philadelphia had been placed in requisition for the occasion. The turn out was truly a popular affair. All sorts of horses and all sorts of vehicles were mingled together, from the splendid barouche to the ordinary omnibus.

An incident occurred at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut-streets, which is worth mentioning, as showing the spirit of the people. A drayman, with a load of cotton, had waited for about half an hour, anxious for the procession to pass, in order that he might get on with his dray. Finding, however, that the torrent still rolled on, and becoming somewhat interested in the movement, he drove into the midst of the procession, and appeared determined to keep on to the end of the journey. He was followed by several companions with other drays, and seeing some surprise manifested by spectators, he turned his merry face around, and in a loud voice exclaimed—"It's all right, go on—we all belong to the same concern." And on they went, apparently much delighted, and amid the applause of the crowd.

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From the Steubenville (Ohio) Herald. STRAIGHT-OUT UNCHANGED DEMOCRATS.

The undersigned original supporters of the administration of Andrew Jackson, and generally that of Martin Van Buren; believing that it is due to the public, and to our democratic friends with whom we have acted, that we should set forth our reasons for withdrawing from supporting the present administration, would briefly make known:—

1st. That we disapprove of the sub-Treasury scheme, as being anti-democratic, monarchical in its tendency (by increasing executive patronage) and that its practical effect is to reduce the price of labor and produce.

2d. That we disapprove of the warlike carried on against the currency, by the President and his supporters, as being calculated to depress agriculture, mechanical and commercial enterprise.

3d. That the President and his supporters are opposed to a protective tariff, in opposition to the practice of all civilized nations; and thereby show themselves hostile to the support and encouragement of American manufactures.

4th. That the government officers are permitted to interfere in popular elections, contrary to the democratic doctrine held by Jefferson and Jackson.

5th. We adhere to the doctrine maintained by General Jackson, "that the President should serve but one term."

Alexander Donaldson, John C. Huston, William Spear, J. M. Montgomery, Johnson Orr, William Larimer, George Mabon, Benjamin Flagg, James Turnbull, Benjamin Mairs, Jr., Alexander Hebron, O. J. Hicks, Stephen Jamison, Joseph Arney, Thomas Donaldson, Joseph Arney, Benjamin Hipsley, James Wheeler, James Tagger, John Sharp, Nehemiah Johnston, Augustine Johnston, A. D. Fisher, Charles C. Jordan, Francis Smith, Robert Workman, Charles F. Leublin, Thomas Kells, A. Curfman, Edward Crowley, William Nelson, William Oliver, T. J. Viers, William Oliver.

The above were supporters of the present administration, and are residents of Steubenville township, with the exception of Messrs. Porter and Oliver.

John B. Doyle, Charles Smith, Jonathan Wiggins, Alexander Doyle.
The four last named gentlemen were original Jacksonites but did not vote for Van Buren or Harrison. We have been authorized to state that there are seventeen other persons in Steubenville township, who have expressed their determination to connect themselves with the Democratic Harrison party, but who decline signing the above, from the fear of persecution in their business, &c. This would make the entire changes from Van Buren to democracy, SEVENTY-SIX—a good old revolutionary number.

PATRIOT, JUNE 20, 1840.

Mr Gregg: Sir—Please give the following a place in your valuable paper:

We the undersigned citizens of Posey township, Switzerland county, Ia., late supporters of Martin Van Buren, do declare that we cannot, consistently as Democratic Republicans, support the Administration any longer; therefore have made up our minds to support HARRISON AND TYLER.
William McNair, Robert Seymour, David Shaver, Reth Samson, Benjamin Sigdale, S. D. Hutcherson, Charles Best, Joseph Bonnell, John Wilson, Jeremiah Kinney, Michael Long, Lazarus Yorum, Charles Van Doren, James Wade, William Clark, Vincent Rudd, Amos T. Wiggins, Sanford Rudd, G. W. English, Erastus Rudd, W. Baxter, Aaron M. Cochran, Madison Chase, John W. Cochran, W. Johns, Jesse Turner, James Chase, John Taylor, Jr., *Farmers, †Laborer, ‡Mechanic.

CHANGE.—We the undersigned, citizens of Gallipolis township, Gallia county, Ohio, and until recently supporters of Martin Van Buren, are, from recent developments, well convinced that we have been leading our names and influence in sustaining men in power who have no interest in common with the laboring class to which we are proud to say we belong, and whose interest we are ever ready to enhance, therefore declare that we will use our influence, little as it may be, in removing these "footstep followers," the bloodhound standing army gentry, and placing men in their stead. We have no fears of being worsted by this change, and go heart and hand for HARRISON, TYLER AND CORWIN.

Reuben Aleshire, J. W. Parker, John Lonn, John S. Myers, Joseph Cires, John Pence, James T. Myers, James Beard, Reuben Herald, E. H. Flowers, Solomon Frost, Joseph Rupp, Phineas Thomason, Clinton Rose, A. Curry, Thomas Barber, Joseph Pence, Roman Simons, George Beck, Valentine Soles, John Flint, Isaac Murphy, A. C. Flowers, John Bankard, A. H. Kroth, Jacob Bright.

July 1, 1840—*Gallipolis Journal.*
We have two Loco Foco papers before us.—One of them states that Gen. Harrison is indigent in consequence of his prodigality and immoderate habits, the other says he is worth \$200,000, has an office from which he receives \$5,000 per annum, and "lives in splendid style. The Loco Foco Federal journals would have a much greater influence if they would learn to lie alike.—N. Y. Times.